LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE. A ROUGH AND TUMBLE DEBATE AMONG

B was Over the Resolution Rescinding the Order for the 5 O'clock Adjournment Each Bay-A Tilt Between Judge Payson and Tom Reed-The Resolution Adopted-A Bill for the Repeal of the Tobacco Tax Referred to the Appropriations Committee, Instead of the Committee on Ways and Means, by a Vote of 121 to 91,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House had a which the House adjourns at 5 P. M. each day, little tilt. Prospective Speaker Joseph G. Can-non had something to say, and the kicking Resed. It may and it may not prove satisfacina Chairman of the District Committee, was not disposed to waive his rights. Mr. Blanchard crossed swords with him, but the House day was given to District legislation.

seph G. Cannon stood in the Speaker's arena listening to it. Tom Reed appeared in the last circle of Republican seats and maintained his sual ecclesiastical gravity. John Farquhar of Buffalo showed the fervor of true piety. His gray head was bowed and his lips indicated a heartfelt "amen" when the chaplain concluded. John J. O'Neili of St. Louis appeared for the first time since the holidays. He has been sick, but is now convalescent. A peck of letters was dumped upon his desk, and he remarked that this was only the first installment. The instant the minutes were read and ap-

proved Mr. Randall made a privileged report rom the Committee on Rules, rescinding the order for adjournment at 5 o'clock each day. He was nale but his eyes were bright and his mouth firm set. It was evident that he was in magnificent condition for a fight. He promptly demanded the previous question, but Judge Payson of Illinois demurred. He moved to recommit the resolution to the committee, with instructions to report it back with an amendment making the Dependent Pension bill a continuing order for January. Mr. Randall made the point of order that the instructions were not germaine, and the Speaker sustained it.

Judge Payson then moved to recommit, with instructions to report back with an amend-ment that the rescinding of the 5 o'clock rule () all not apply to the first and third Mondays reach month. These are what are known as suspension days. In other words, on those days the rules of the House can be suspended by a two-thirds vote and bills passed. The Oklahoma bill is unfinished business on suspension day, and the Payson amendment would make such days short days, and aid those who desire to kill it. The Judge hitched on a provision for the consideration of the dent Pension bill. The Chair thought that the first part of the resolution was in order, as it limited the scope and effect of the Randall resolution. The latter part was ruled alone, and was about to discuss it when the Speaker reminded him that a motion to recommit was not debatable. The motion to recommit was lost by 56 to 75. The Judge was not obstreperous. He might have raised the point of no quorum, but did not do so.

question the resolution rescinding the 5 o'clock order then came before the House. Prospective Speaker Burrows inquired

have the House meet at 10:30 A. M., instead of wiping out the 5 o'clock limitation. Mr. Randall replied that he did not think such a proposition had been discussed by the com-

of the House to legislate. Since the 5 o'clock rule had been in operation, many of the members, knowing that the House could not sit beyond that hour, had got their costs and hats and had gone home at about 4 o'clock, thus leaving the House without a quorum. He was willing 20 go much further than to rescrind this order. He was willing to advocate an amendment which would practically limit all dilatory motions to seven. On these seven motions the yeas and nays could be called six times. He would give the Speaker power after that to decide whether subsequent

Mr. Cannon—If it were proper for me to say that took place in committee—

Here he stopped, and turned toward Mr. Randall, who was sitting near him on the Republican side of the House. Tom Reed, the other Republican member of the committee, loomed up three seats away.

"Oh. go ahead," said Mr. Randail, "I make no exection."

Then Gov. Dingley of Maine confronted him. Which committee?" the Governor asked. The one which previously determined what should be done or the whole of the committee?" This fing, based upon the new-paper reports of the hobnobbing of Democratic members of the committee with Gen. Weaver was not reliabed by Mr. Randall. He sprang to his feet mean by that?" Gov. Dingley-My question was whether he referred to the meeting of the four members.

mined this matter at first, or to the regular meeting of the committee."
It is proper to say right here that the Committee on Rules consists of Speaker Carlisle, Samuel J. Randall, and Roger Q. Mills, Democrats, and Thomas B. Reed and Joseph G. Canzon, Republicans. Thus if the four members of the committee did confer with Gen. Weaver, one must have been a Republican.

"Oh, "oxclaimed Mr. Cannon." I hope that committee whose action is before the House. I am for this resolution because it is a step toward enlarging the power of the majority, and I am for more radical steps when opportunity serves."

Out-heon insimulated that he might have made a minority report.

"I pon this report." Mr. Cannon answered, it is not his report to make. It enables the majority to go beyond 5 o'clock in the transaction of business."

Judge Payson rather nalvely inquired: "Does it not allow the gentleman from I own (indicating to Gen. We are who sat in Timothy J. Campbell's seat watching the proceedings) to keep us nore all night if he chooses?"

Jee, and several nights in succession." Interposed tren. Catcheon.

At, Cannon's time had run out. He made no

Respus here all night if he chooses?"

"Yes, and several nights in succession." Interposal Gen. Catcheon.

"Ar. Cannou's time had run out. He made no reply. Then Tom Reed arease. The schism among the Republicans had stirred the depths of his intellect. He spoke deliberately and with nuch emethasis. His proad Yankee accent bleased the galleries. He said that for ten years to had been opposed to the scope and tendency of the present rules of the House. He had slriven for their modification so us to enable the majority to transact business. He was acting in the same spirit all along. The 5 o clock rule was an invitation to fillbustering, and the Payson amendment was of the same character. He did not tropose to stop the business of the House because some trade had been made on the bemocratic side, nor because the Democratic side, side and the right because they had refused to do a little right because they had refused to do a great right?" the each of the surface and their conduct, because it limits the right of the majority.

gentleman is opposed to the bargain." he asked, "why does he stand here attempting to perfect it?"

Mr. Reed—Because I believe the right of the majority of the House is going to be furthered by the repeal of the 5 o'clock limitation.

Judge Payson—How?

Mr. Reed—Because that limitation is an invitation to fillbustering. A man knows he has only to stand in his place from 12 to 5 to stop the proceedings of this entire House. It is wrong in principle, contrary to sound parliamentary law, and one of the things which have tended to put the House in its present demoralized condition. It is because of this unfortunate and unhappy limitation upon the right of a majority.

Judge Payson replied that the resolution didn't ston fillbustering. It only put the House to the inconvenience of remaining in perpetual session until the fillbusters got what they wanted. There was no use in undertaking to disguise two or three things. One was that the action of Gen. Weaver was solely in the interest of the Okiahoma bill, and it was well understood that the Okiahoma Pacific Railroad. Funding and the Conyright bills were the three measures to be pressed upon the consideration of this House on the next suspension day if this resolution should pass. On Jan. 8 a resolution proposing a change, in the rules of the House was recommitted. Thereupon the gentleman from Iowa, on behalf of the Okiahoma bill, begin a series of continued obstructive and dilatory measures which used up nearly the whole of the last week. That operation was only suspended because of an agreement in a meeting between Gen. Weaver and the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules.

"That meeting," continued Judge Payson. "resulted, as I believe, in the offering of the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on Saturday last, which is now reperted back from the Committee on Rules, all the country over, in every newspaper in this land, and from the great metropolitan daily down to the little country over, in every newspaper in this land, and from the gre

The clerk then read the following:

Washington, Jan. 12—At a private meating this morning a bargain was made between Mr. Weaver and the Democratic measurements where the second of the properties of the second of

kept in continuous session from day to day until a vote is taken on the passage of the bill. A necessary prerequisite was that the rule requiring an adjournment daily should be reschieded.

There was great confusion while the extract was being read. Mr. Carlisle heard it read with apparent unconcern. The lines of Sam Randall's mouth were drawn more taut than usual, and Mr. Milis moved about the House with a smile upon his face. Gen. Weaver sat unmoved and made no comment. Judge Payson, to save his time, asked leave to have similar extracts from other newspapers printed in the Congressional Record, but Mr. Townshend of Hilmois objected. The Judge continued:

"It has never been disputed on the floor of this House that such an agreement was made. Nobody connected with the Committee on Rules has denied it since this matter came up. That of itself is a corroborating circumstance. The gentleman from Iowa delivered a speech on Saturday morning made up of language that bears out the inference. He permitted a little business to be transacted on that day, and to-day the resolution, pursuant to the alleged agreement, comes in. Whether it is true or not is no matter. A man who sits in this hall and does not know that there is an understanding that on the next suspension day somebody interested in the Oklahoma bill will be recognized to move its passage, under a suspension of the rules, is in my judgment—"

Knute Nelson of Minnesota interrupted the Judge and asked whether it would be a misfortune to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules. Meantime the Speaker said that a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill had been pending since last August.

Judge Payson declared that the passage of the bill in its present shape would be a misfortune that any man who would vote for it, with the understanding of what is possible under it, would do himself serious harm. The gentleman from Illinois, 'he said, 'iis simply defending the position of another branch of the minority."

the minority."

Knute Nelson wanted to know in what respect a man would injure himself, and Mr. Symes of Colorado expressed a great desire to be injured just that way. Meantime the point of order that the Judge was not confining himself to the question before the House was raised.

There was great confusion in the House, and the Speaker rapped repeatedly for order. Mr. Carlisle decided that the Judge was only giving his reasons why the proposition should not be adopted, and that he was in order.

The Judge then warmed up to his work. He unreservedly denounced the bill as an infaultous measure. "We have had," he said, "ever since 1864 upon the statute books a provision of law in reference to the location of town sites. It provides that all the profit arising out of the location of town sites and the saie of lots surveyed from the public lands shall be for the use of the inhabitants of the towns. This statute has worked successfully since that time, and there never has been an attempt to amend a line of it. What do you find in this bill? A section here providing that in the location of town sites in this great area of country it shall not apprly to an area a

amend a line of it. What do you find in this bill? A section here providing that in the location of town sites in this great area of country it shall not apply to an area a third as large as that of the grann State in which I live. This area contains the only arable land untaken in this country. It is gridinoned by railroads more than any other section of the country to-day. Upon the whole of it there is not at this hour a valid town site anywhere. This bill, which it is proposed to pass under suspension of the rules, allows any legalized corporation, whether organized in Maine. Illinois, or any other State of the Union, to take the profits of the sale of town sites upon the payment of a bittance of \$20 into the Treasury of the United States. It provides that this year anount of business may go to men who are not settlers of the country.

In conclusion the Judge implored the gentlemen not to forget the arguments made here by himself and Judge Holoman, that this great area of public land should be preserved as lands for the landless and homes for the homeless. He said that the bill did not contain his amendment providing that no owner of 160 acres of land in any other part of the Union should be entitled to homes under the provision of the bill.

"There ought to be a measure of certainty," said the Judge, "with reference to the disposition of this vast area of land. There is a dispute now between members of the committee as to what this bill means, and as to what will be its effect upon the public land strip, in area larger than two of the States of this Union. The gentleman from Iowa lassist that the present Homestead law is applicable to settlement upon that strip. Other members of the committee are equally certain that it is not. That question is to be left unsettled if this bill is passed under a suspension of the rules. A bill of this character, involving an empire, ought not to be allowed to pass with only fifteen minutes' discussion. It is a burlesque upon legislation, and I hope that this side of the lio

will vote down this proposition and let the Oklahoma bill be considered in a narilamentary way."

The friends of the Oklahoma bill were stunned by the Judge's remarks. They arcse in all parts of the House to reply, but there were only four minutes left for discussion. Mr. Randall had reserved this time for himsel. He had crossed over from the Democratic side, and was sitting in the seat of his Republican colleance, Charles O'Neill. He came to the marrow of the situation at once.

The order which it is now proposed to reseind was made on May 11." he said. "On Aug. 1 a suspension of the rules was moved on the Oklahoma bill. That bill has remained as the undinshed business on the first and third Mondays of every month since. Therefore the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, that a bargain has been made providing that on the next suspension Monday the Speaker of the House shall recognize some friend of Oklahoma, has not the semblance of truth to justify it. On the contrary, the bill stands beyond the control of the Speaker of this House or of any member of the House as unfinished business."

Mr. Boutelles—Is it not competent on any one of the sespension Mondays to prevent the House from reaching that bill by the introduction of bills? (He referred to the fillbustering on the Niearagua and Pacific Railroad bills, when a member introduced the Senate Tariff bill and called for its readime, thus using upsuspension day.)

"I will come to that later." Mr. Randall re-

when a member introduced the Senate Tariff bill and cailed for its reading, thus using up suspension day.]

"I will come to that later." Mr. Randall replied. "This matter ran along. When the effort was first made by the friends of the Okiahoma bill—and I know that I am not either its friend or its enemy, but simply willing to give it fair play—when the effort to have it considered was confronted with a species of fillibustering which was, as some thought, unwise, insudicious, and I might use a yet stronger term and say unistifiable under the circumstances, there came a proposition from the Committee on Rules to relieve its friends. This was introduced on Jan. 4. On Jan. 8 it was referred back to the committee. Then it was that obstruction began against all propositions. Here I want to say that so far as I am concerned I never has been any meeting with that gentleman by the members of the Conference Committee on Rules. There may have been an Lonorable conference, but nothing of the character that has been altempted to be represented to this House. May, more, I want to say that the honorable Speaker and myself, as members of the Committee on Rules, had come to the conclusion many days before this matter was thrust upon the House, in the absence of the gentleman from Texas (Mir. Mille), who was sick and whose return we decided to await that we would ask the com-

mittee to report a proposition providing for the abrogation of the 5 o'clock order, for the reasons stated by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon), both of whom are members of the Committee on Rules. I wish to say further that the friends of the Oklahoma bill have never asked of the Committee on Rules any favor, and, so far as my judgment goes, they have received none. They have been simply remitted to the powers which they possessed before the mode of obstruction was resorted to, which at a subsequent period the judgment of the Democratic side of the House has declared to be victorious."

Here the time ran out, Mr. Springer and others desirous of pounding Judge Payson succeeded in getting permission to print their remarks in the Record. The yeas and nays were secured by Mr. Boutelle. The House was in an uproar, and the Speaker flercely pounded his desk before he could secure order. The resolution was then bassed by yeas 155, nays 85.

The House next agreed to a privileged report from a conference committee giving Margaret Heinzelmann \$100 per month pension. Mr. Dibble of South Carolina tried to shove through a privileged report appropriating \$125,000 to light the Capito by electricity, but failed.

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The regular order was the calling the States and Territories for the introduction of bills and resolutions. Piles of them were introduced, with no prospect that any one of them will ever see daylight. Among them was one introduced by the Kev. Mr. Stewart of Georgia to punish the buving and selling of votes. Mr. Plumb of Illinois dumped in one providing for substituting Treasury notes for national bank notes. There was also one for the construction of a national penitentiary, and another setting aside Naturday for the consideration of pension bills. Mr. Bland got in one providing for the free coinage of silver and other purposes.

Then came a stunner. Mr. Cowles of North Carolina sent in the tobacco clause of the Mills bill and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. This raised a great row. The yeas and nays were secured, and it was agreed it by 121 to 91. Emboldened by his success. Mr. Cowles sent up a bill repealing the tobacco tax. It was the same bill which has herotofore been referred to the Committee on Ways and Moans. His colleague, Mr. Johnson, did not seem to have so much confidence in the Committee on Appropriations. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Way Calims. Both these gentlemen voted for the Mills bill. Although they did not probably intend it, their action was taken by many Democrats as a reflection on the Committee on War Calims. Both these gentlemen voted for the Mills bill. Although they did not probably intend it, their action was taken by many Democrats as a reflection on the Committee on War Calims. Both these gentlemen voted for the Mills bill. Although they did not probably intend it, their action was taken by many Democrats as a reflection on the Committee on War Calims. The resolution

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A Little Fun in the Senate Over the Tariff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There is only one week remaining for debate on the Senate Tariff bill, and yet all the more important items of it still remain unacted upon. Senator Allison, in behalf of the Finance Committee. to-day brought forward the amendment recently agreed to providing for a bounty of one cent per pound until 1900 upon all American sugar. This new section has yet to pass fire in the Senate, as well as the lumber, wool, and other important schedules. The bill has been once gone through with, section by section, except such items as were laid aside temporarily. These are now being taken up, and all must be disposed of by the 22d inst., as according to formal agreement in open Senate the final vote must then be taken. The lumber, sugar, and wool schedules are the ones greatest amount of trouble, and they undoubtedly have a well-defined motive in keeping

that will give the Republican Senators the greatest amount of trouble, and they undoubtedly have a well-defined motive in keeping them back until toward the close of the debate, when they will be forced to a vote with but little consideration in open Senate.

Senator Vance, who, with Mr. Vest, has been a leader of the Democrats all through this fight, stirred up a hornet's nest this afternoon in moving to put sait upon the free list. The handsome North Carolinian is a good debater—quick, witty, and at all times good natured and even tempered. In repartee he has few equals in the Senate, and he illustrates nearly every point he makes by a good story. Vance was rather cornered, however, to-day by some home thrusts from the Republican free lance. Mr. Plumb. The two Senators kept the Senators and the gallery in a continuous roar of laughter for an hour by a cross-fire debate on the subject of North Carolina peanuts, and the Kansas man clearly got the best of it. He was able to do this chiefly for the reason that he found Mr. Vance, like every Democrat in the Senate, except possibly Mr. Vest, eloquent in behalf of free trade, but watching with forretlike eyes to see that no product of his own State should by any hook or crook get upon the free list. Plumb is a rough-and-ready talker and a hard hitter. He says things in debate that none of his colleagues dare say, and everybody is a fraid of him, Democrats and Republicans, for he does not hesitate to attack his own party when he feels so disposed. In his characteristic and inimitable style Mr. Plumb this afternoon brought out the fact that while Mr. Vance is crying for free sait and calling for a reduction of the duties on almost every item in the bill he sat absolutely silent while the four principal products of North Carolina. They are all on the dutable list, and Mr. Vance has never suggested that they should be made free. The joily, white-haired Senator was plainly embarrased by this shoulder hit from Plumb, and made a lame excuse for shutting his eye when these

The Post Office Department has decided not Civil Service law to the employees of the railway mail service until Feb. 15. The officials of the department are hard at work preparing the rules to govern the examination and apthe rules to govern the examination and appointment of applicants, and they will soon be made public. It was at first intended that the examinations should take place in each Congress district, but this plan has been found impracticable, and the examinations will, therefore, be held in but two points in each State, excepting Rhode Island and Delaware, where it is thought that one location will be sufficient. The Republican politicians and their office-seeking friends, who are now beginning to write numerous letters and in many cases make personal visits to Washington, are raising a great how of indignation at the idea of shutting the doors upon the 5,000 railway mail service employees just twenty-nine days before the Democrats goout of office. They charge that the remaining month of the power of appointment and removal will be used by the Pemocratic officials to gerifd of the few liepublicans in office, so that when the Civil Service law descends upon them, on Feb. 15, there will be none but Democrats caught in the net. When President Harrison assumes control of the Administration he will be speedfly urged to look into the matter of how civil service reform was applied to the railway mail service in the last dying days of the Democracy.

Senator Jones of Nevada appeared in the pointment of applicants, and they will soon be

Senator Jones of Nevada appeared in th Senate to-day for the first time this session. He remained just five minutes. The questions of silver and the exclusion of the Chinese are the only ones that have any interest for the gentleman from Novada, and it is probable that he would make his vacations from the Senate longer were it not that he is Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and all vouchors for the expenditure of money must bear his signature. Many an employee of the Senate and many a Washington merchant has had cause to regret the protracted absence of Mr. Jones. Senator Stewart of Nevada is very different from Mr. Jones, because he is always in his seat. He is one of the first Senators to arrive and one of the last to depart. He is interested in overy question that comes up and likes to talk on all of them. Senator Fair and Senator Sharon, both predecessors of Mr. Stewart, had Mr. Jones's habit of remaining away from Washington, and it was a rare thing for either of them to be found in his seat. He remained just five minutes. The questions

Idaho, protesting against the admission of Utah as a State. The memorialists say that "the members of the treasonable organization known as the Mormon Church largely outnumber the loyal Gentlle citizens of the Territory, and consequently for many years to come would have absolute control of all elections therein. That all protences of abandonment of bigamy, polygamy, and other crimes against the laws of the United States are pretences made only for the purpose of deceiving persons unacquainted with the abhorred practices of the Mormon Church, and thus create a feeling favorable to the proposed admission of said Territory of Utah. The memorialists ask also that a legislative commission be created for the government of said Territory.

The President to-day sent the following bia; Thomas C. Anderson of Iowa to be Asso-

bia; Thomas C. Anderson of Iowa to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah: Henry S. Nunn to be Collector of Customs for the District of Pamilico, N. C.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Fresley M. Bixey of Virginia to be a surgeon in the navy.

The President has appointed the following cadets at large to the Military Academy: Edward Buchanan Cassott of Haverford College, Montgomery county, Pa., a grandnephew of President Buchanan: David Sheridan Stanley, son of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A., and Lincoln Fay Kilbourne, son of Lieut, Charles E. Kilbourne, Second Artillory. There is yet one vacancy in the list of cadets at large. It will probably be filled by appointment soon.

In the investigation by the Senate Committee nard said that, under the present system, the effort to put the office under the civil service rules was a failure. Recently, when there was a great demand for draughtsmens the Civil Service Commission certified three men who had passed the examination, but an inspection of their papers proved that only one of them was qualified to enter upon even a subordinate position in the office. Secretary Fairchild, Judge Maynard said, was anxious to put the office, as far as practicable, under the civil service rules, but it would be necessary to exempt architects and draughtsmen from the rules. Other recommendations made by Judge Maynard were that the selection of sites for public buildings be left to a Commission of Federal officers of the District and a civil engineer, whose decision shall be final; that the superintendence of the erection of public buildings be intrusted to a permanent force attached to the office of the Supervising Architect, and that the office of the Supervising Architect, and that the office of the Supervising Architect, and that the office of the proposition as it is now. As to the present conduct of the office, Judge Maynard said that it is being conducted strictly within the terms of the appropriation act as construed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which permitted the employment of outside architects to draft plans for buildings, and that for the first time in many years there would be no deficiency appropriation bill necessary for uncompleted buildings. He strongly favored the practice of contracting for the entire building at the outset of its erection as a measure of economy, estimating that it results in a saving of at least 15 per cent. tion as a measure of economy, estimating that it results in a saving of at least 15 percent in

Elections. It provides that the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Feb. 13 next, at 1 P. M.: that the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that two persons shall be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House to make a list of the votes and to report the result to the President of the Senate, who is to announce the state of the vote and the persons elected, and that that shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Senator Dawes to-day introduced a bill for the division of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota. The principal features not in the pagon. The principal features not in the pending bills on the same subject are a provision requiring the consent of the Indians to be obtained to the opening of the reservation, and a provision requiring that the fund arising from the sale of the lands shall be held in trust for the six different tribes instead of being held in a lump sum for the whole nation.

for lands on other reservations. Secretary Vilas to-day reported to Congress the result of the negotiations had with the Indians by the Commission. The result is that the Utes agree to cede their lands for a new reservation in Utah fand to which they agree to removel, the per caulta payment of \$50.000 in ten annual installments. \$20,000 worth of sheep, and \$2,000 to each of the live principal chiefs and the establishment of a new agency on the new reservation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs approves the agreement and submits to the Secretary of the commissioner of the commiss proves the agreement and submits to the Sec-retary the form of a bill to carry out the stipu-lations, which accompanies the report. The new reservation will contain 2.912.000 acres, and the right is granted the Indians to hunt over the unoccupied lands in and around the La Soi Mountain.

Montana, and New Mexico. The question of division is to be voted on again next spring in Dakota, and the Torritory is to be divided only in case a majority of all the votes in each of the two sections is favorable to division. The northern half is to have the right to the name of Dakota if it wishes it, because it is in the northern half that the whoat commonly known as Dakota wheat is raised and the present Territorial name is a trade mark. The northern part is to be called Dakota or North Dakota, and the Southern half South Dakota, or any other name which the Constitutional Convention may agree upon. In case of the division of Dakota, the bill provides for the ascertainment of the proper shares of each portion in the property and the debt of the present Territory. The present South Dakota constitution is silent as to the jurisdiction of the United States over Indian lands, and the bill remedies this, and provides that Indian reservations shall not be subject to taxation, and there is a provision to prevent the bractice, hitherto not uncommon, of undervaluing school lands when in the vicinity of a town. When the school sections occur in an Indian reservation, the bill makes them available to the State only when the reservations. In place of the swamp land grants, the adjustments of which have ocened the way for a great deal of fraud, the bill gives to each of the new States specific quantities of land in aid of various named public institutions. Bakota would get 450,000 acres in addition to fity stations aiready granted to divided if the Territory were divided. There is a provision that the people of New Mexico may change the name to Montezuma, and the people of Washington may change the name to to come into the Union until the Fifty-first Congress passes an act ratifying their Constitutions. Mr. Springer is confident that both Houses will agree to his bill. He thinks the Republicans have given up the idea of keeping New Mexico out.

FATHER HAMILTON AND TEMPERANCE. No Co-operation with Other Churches in Moral or Religious Matters.

The resolutions adopted by the Women's Temperance Union of Jamaica requesting Father Hamilton of St. Monica's Catholic Church to cooperate with them, in common with the other clergymen of the village, in conducting their work, were read to the congregation of St. Monica's Church on Sunday morning by Father Hamilton. In r. ply to the resolutions he said:

this matter I will say that I am not at liberty. by reason of the circumstances of the case, to unite in organization with other churches on moral or religious subjects. Consequently the invitation of these ladies asking me to cooperate with them in this Women's Christian temperance work must pass unresponded to. "He finished his referetce to the subject by admonishing all of his young parishioners not to patronize the reading room of the Temperance Union under any circumstances, declaring that their own Church provided all that was necessary to guard the morals of the young About a week ago Father Hamilton visited the Dublin Missien of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, on the outskirts of Jamaica and ordered all the tatholic young men and boys who were then in the reading room to leave the place and forbade them ever going in there again. He said the place was likely to breed iddieness among the young men and boys who frequented it. The ladies say their work was entirely unsectarlan, and at a meeting held last Friday passed the resolutions read by Father Hamilton. They are determined to appeal the case to Bishop Loughin. unite in organization with other churches of

BASE BALL AND BOWLING NEWS FROM

The New York Colts May Go to Havana la February-President Day to Go to the Hot Springs-The Southern League. Manager Mutrie is thinking seriously of taking a team, made up of the New York colts. to Havana during February. If he finally de cides to go, he will only remain there long enough to play on three Sundays, so that he can get back about the middle of March. He will take the same team that he had South last season. President Byrne did not get over to see Pres-

ident Day yesterday, and even had he come over he would not have seen him, for the New Yorks' President was somewhat indisposed. and did not get down town. Manager Mutrie sat around all day expecting Mr. Byrne. Jim says that three games would be quite enough for the series, one to be played on each of the grounds and the other to be decided by toss. Tim Keefe will begin training the Amberst

College team during the latter part of February. He will only remain there for two weeks. It is quite certain that Tim could coach the Princeton College team, but he thinks the work will be too hard. At Princeton the coach is expected to pitch to the batters for some four hours a day, while at Amherst this is not done.

Owing to Ill health President John B. Day of the New York Club will probably start for the Hot Springs in a day or two, where he will remain until early in April. Director Jee Gordon will go with him. It would be hard to tell which of the two gentlemen is the most broken down in health.

PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 14.—President Reach says he does not see why the Philadeiphia Chib should object to Manager Shrisig's proposition as published yesterday. He says: "If the Athletics wish to play New York and Boston or New York and Pittsburg, what harm would that do us? We would like to play Brocklyn and Baltimore, and now that the objection is removed I think in all likelihood the game will be played. Will you please have Mr. Sharsig show us where his club is so much stronger than ours? Have we not beaten them more times than they have beaten us? Just wait until we get through signing our team and we may have something to say to the Athletic Club."

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—"The question about a second baseman can be answered in two more days." remarked President Dayldson of the Louisville Glub this morning. "I have about completed arrangements with the man I am after, and I think he will be entirely satisfactory to the public. He is a good fielder, batter, and base runner, and is a young, ambitious placer.

and onse runner, and is a young, ammond player.

"I received another letter from Raymond yesterday," continued Mr. Davidson, "and he said they had made him another offer to stay in California and captain and manage the team he is with next summer. I am satisfied that he has too much sense to accept such a proposition, however, and be blacklisted."

Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—To-day President Von der Ahe returned home from New York. He stated that he was well satisfied with the arrangements of the schedule, and regarded it as the most satisfactory of any the Association has yet adopted. The Brown's President stated further that he regarded the signing of Cudworth as beneficial in every way to the Browns and said that Cudworth was honorably released by Lowell and free to sign with St. Louis. When the case is brought before the Board of Arbitration he leels confident that Cudworth's action will be endorsed and his contract officially recognized. The story about forgiveness of Hudson was a pure invention, and he never gave utternace to any such statement; he has never said anything but good of him, and wanted to see him succeed. Fuller he regarded as a first-class man, who would cover short creditably. The stockholders of the Browns held their annual meeting to-day, and elected Chris Von der Ahe President, A. W. Straub, Vice-President, and Dr. Ahlbrandt, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.—It is questionable now whether there will be a Southern League with New Orleans, Charleston, and Memphis as members. At the recent meeting held here aleague was formed, but there were represented by the adding pressure—New Orleans. as members. At the recent meeting held here a league was formed, but there were representatives from only two cities present—New Orleans and Mobile. Memphis and Birmingham were included in the organization, but they both sent provies. Since that meeting Birmingham, it would seem, has broken faith. It leaked out to-day that Mr. Shepherd, who is the moneyed man in the Magic City, had written to Atlanta, proposing a league that should fielded only such cities as Birmingham, Atlanta, Macon, Chattanooga, Columbus, Nashville, Savannah, and one or two others. Mr. Shepherd affirming that those cities would be within easy communication with each other. He wrote to Atlanta that he did not care to go into a league in which cities on the cutskints, like Memphis and New Orleans, would be included. What the result will be will not be known until some time nextweek, when a meeting of the new Southern League will be called. It is said here that Birmingham has only made the present move because she is of the opinion that New Orleans intends to enter the Texas League. Prominent base hall men in New Orleans say that the Crescent City is not looking toward the Lone Star Association, but that she desires to go into a league composed of cities east of the Mississippi. The Texas League will not amount to much, since Dallas, the most prominent city, has alfendy ex-

Sew Orleans say that the Crescent City is not looking toward the Lone Star Association, but that she desires to go into a league composed of cities east of the Mississippi. The Texus League will not amount to much, since Dallas, the most prominent city, has already expressed her intention of going into the Southern League.

There was a meeting of the Constitution Committee of the Southern League here the other day, at which some important alterations were made in the constitution, the principal being the introduction of a resolution to enforce strict obedience to the salary limit. Under the new order of things each club will be obliged to deposit a substantial guarantee. Any violation of the salary limit will necessitate the immediate and full forfeiture of this guarantee. No presents or donations are to be permitted to players, and every club will be expected to so regulate its financial workings that its pay roll will not exceed what is laid down in the constitution. There has been an idea all along that New Orleans would boild up a team regardless of all restrictions, and the resolution was adopted by the committee in order to make impossible such a violation of the spirit of the new rule.

The park here will be shortly put in first-class condition. During a late gale the fence and grand stand were blown down, but these will be replaced and put in better condition than ever. New Orleans and Mobile at present have the only decent parks in the South. Theothers are only third-rate affairs, and if there was a league formed it would be necessary for all of the cities to secure new grounds and put up the proper buildings. Four weeks from today last year the Cincinnatis were down here playing ball against the local augregation, and all our players had been signed. Now it seems doubtful whether there will be any nines complete before the first of March, or even later than that.

There are some professional bail is being played. Billy Smith of the Detroits and other nines. Cartwright, the famous singer: the language

Base Ball Notes.
Buck Ewing is not in town, and has not been since last fall.

Hatfield called at President Day's office yesterday. He is looking well.

The New Yorks will probably play a spring game with the Cuban Giants.

Jim Mutrie is after a new player. Jim says that he is a wonder, and was only caught stealing second base two or three times last season. The New Yorks will have a team if Jim keeps on.

keens on.

The Hanover Base Ball Club has reorganized for next season with the following players: F. Simon and F. Watson, pitchers; F. J. Simon catcher: R. Henrich, 1st base and capinin: G. Gabriel, 2d base; J. Golbert, 3d base; J. Merritt, s. a.; and J. Mackenzie, W. Wilkins, and C. Henrich in the outfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE NOTES, Buffalo will release Gibbs, Buffalo will pay Andrus \$175 a month. Toronto will probably release Sheppard. Toledo will play a number of preliminary

The Syracuse Stars will be pitted against some strong professional nines during the April season.

Hamilton has another chance to come to life. Work on the schedule for the International Association will be begun in a few days. Manager Leonard has resigned from the Rechester Board of Directors so as to give his entire attention to the club.

There was a deficit of \$3.500 in the Rochester.

Club's finances last year, so it is reported. The salary list was about \$16,000, and other expenses were over \$20 additional.

MITCHELL DOESN'T THINK THEY'LL FIGHT.

Bowling. The first meeting between the New York and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs in the Amsteur Athletic Bowling League series took place at the alleys of the New York Club last night. The contest was for blood from the start, and from the way that the visitors spurred up it looked very much as though they would add another victory to their credit. The first frame showed the Elizabeth men thirteen plus ahead, They did not hold the lead long, however, for the New Yorkers got warmed up on the second frame and took the lead by twenty-one pins.

The third frame on the New York side was a rattler; the lirst two men orened with spares, and then six strikes were plied up in succession. This made a vast increase in the score of the New Yorkers. This sort of rolling was continued, until the score at the end of the fifth frame showed the New Yorks with a lead of 182 plns over their opponents.

The excitement ran high all through the game, and it was almost a continual burst of applause from start to finish. The flowery Dr. Sewell was the centre of attraction, and, although he did not do quite as well as some of the others, he received a good share of the choers. By New York winning they tied the Elizaboth team for second place. The score:

\*\*ELIZABETH.\*\*

\*\*SULFABETH.\*\*

\*\*SULFABE They did not hold the lead long, however, for

X. X. R. Scorrie.

3 3 4 130 Currie.

1 5 4 146 Brown.

1 2 5 141 More.

4 3 3 160 Legieu.

1 3 0 127 Sevell.

1 2 7 11 Carter.

2 3 5 137 Northrep.

2 3 5 137 Northrep. Totals.....23 26 51 1384 Totals.....25 40 35 1610

Elizabeth...173 300 427 570 700 884 995 1134 1292 1384 New York...160 330 527 697 882 985 1126 1264 1428 1610 D. Wilson. Scorers-Theodore Wentz and

The Amateur League record now stands: The result of the three games in the tourns | High at romeroy s has night was as follow | Filath wash. | S. S. R. Score | Esaxkaniz. | S. S. R. Score | S. S. S. S. Score | S. S. S. S. S. Score | S. S. S. S. S. S. Score | S. S. S. S. S. S. Score | S. S. S. S. S. Score | S. S. S. S. S. Score | S. S. S. Score | S. S. Score | S. S. Score | S. S. Score | S. Score | S. S. Score | S. Score | S. S. Score | S. Score Totals .... 17 23 12 858 Totals .... 9 10 21 Fifth Ward. 78 173 253 356 446 541 634 700 774 858 Krakelhia 55 138 204 257 308 351 407 471 525 562 Scorers-Mr. E. A. Gott and C. Messenger. Umpire-Nr. Tucker.

Hunt 5 7 0 202 Gernaw 2 4 4 Royer 2 4 4 150 Bode 5 1 6 McAuley 4 3 4 156 Wippermann 3 6 Schmedes 5 2 174 Kackerbandt 4 4 Leuly 3 1 1 163 Heiser 5 2 3 Totals.... 15 25 11 871 Totals .... 13 14 23 715 Americus. 78 150 200 303 443 537 618 701 777 871 Krakelhia. 78 108 259 533 388 464 539 583 639 715 Scorera-Mr. E. A. Gott and D. C. Greene. Umpire-Mr. J. Gunst. Totals.....13 23 16 825 Totals.....15 20 17 823 

On the alleys of the Oritani Field Club at Hackensack on Saturday evening the Oritani team beat the New York Produce Exchange team by the following score: ORITANE. B. Scot PRODUCE EXCHANG

Totals 26 33 41 1,514 Totals, ... 22 30 48 1,437 Umpire-J. R. Bogert. Scorers-John Lozier for Orient, Nattie Doyle for Produce Exchange. The fourth match of the series for a gold medal at Stenzel's Atlantic Garden alleys, Jersey City, took place on Saturday night, and re-sulted as follows:

EOWLING NOTES. A howling match between the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark and the K. C. W. teams will be rolled at the Kings County Wheelmen's alleys, 1,255 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, tonight. The Independent Bowling Club of Green-ville will play the third and deciding game with the Volunteer Bowling Club of Bergen at Metropolitan Hall, Greenville, on Thursday evening.

At a recent meeting of the Pastime Bowling Club of College Point the following officers were elected: John Deakin. President: George Roth-mund. Vice-President: John Fehneburg, Sec-retary, and A. Reinhardt, Treasurer.

Who Wrote Yale's Challenge to Cambridge NEW HAVEN, Jan. 14.-Capt. Woodruff of the Yale crew says that the letters to the Cambridge crew were written by E. L. Caldwell now a Yale divinity student and stroke of the crew of 1886 and 1887. The way in which the letters were written is curious. Woodruff and letters were written is curious. Woodruff and Caidwell, in conversation on a certain occasion last fall, were discussing the advisability of a race, and Caidwell in the course of the talk, asked Woodruff whother he could see any objection in his (Caldwell's) writing to Cambridge on the subject of a race. Woodruff rebiled. No." He meant by his reply that he thought Caidwell had better not write, but that the communication had better come officially from the President of the Yale navy. Caldwell understood his reply as meaning that there would be no objections to his writing. He accordingly wrote to Cambridge. The English oursmen interpreted his letter as official, and answered by cable that Cambridge would like to row Yale. In this way came the rumors from across the water which proved so fiexplicable to the Yale men to explain how the misunderstanding occurred until official communications could be sent from Yale to Cambridge and answer could be received. Accordingly President Snipe and Capt. Woodruff wrote immediately an official letter to the Captain of the Cambridge crew explaining the matter and making inquiries about the race. President Snipe of the Yale navy wrote to Dublin University to-day declining the challenge to row, but saying that it would be accepted if the erow rowed with Cambridge. Caidwell, in conversation on a certain occasion

Oarsmen Start for California.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.-Gaudaur, Hamm, and Coons left for San Francisco to-night, where Gaudaur will go into training for his race with William O'Conner, the champion, which is to take place on March 1. The rare will be for \$1,000 a side. John Teemer, who it was thought would accompany Gaudaur, has written that he intends to remain in Mekeesport until spring. Hamm will train Gaudaur.

Party Politics in the New York Yacht Club Election day in the New York Yacht Club promises to be a lively one. The independent party seved this ticket last night: For Commodore, Bibridge issued this toket last night: For Commodore, Eibridge T. Gerry: Vice Commodore, Caidwell W. Colt, Red Commodore, Archibaid Rogers, Secretary, J. V. S. Gd die: Treasurer, F. W. J. Hurat: Measurer, J. Hiysop-Fleet Surgeon, Morris J. Asch. Regatta Committee—Sicholson Kane, William E. Iselin, and thester Griswold. House Committee—W. L. Bayward, R. S. Bournet, R. F. Lounsbury, J. M. Wison, Committee on Admission—Hon, G. L. Ingraham, Charles Watrons, E. Browne, F. Gallatin, and Alexander Taylor, Jr.

Rife Shooting for the Championship,

A rifle match for the championship of this neighborhood began at Conlin's gallery, 12:5 Broadway, Yesterday, and will continue every day until midnight Feb. 16. The conditions are ten consecutive shots upon one target at 100 ten; a ten pound fille using short included a carridge. Eight prizes are offered aggregating \$75. Entries are unfimited, and already about fifteen gentlemen have shot. The scores will not be made shown until the end of the contest.

Cock Fights in Massachusetts, QUINCY, Jan. 14.-Quincy birds won a rattling

main yesterday, and fought another to a draw, the was at North Weymouth, with birds from the latter place and the Quincy birds won three straight battles. In another barn just over the Milton line three more lattics were fought. Quincy won the first battle, and lost the last, the second one being declared a draw.

When She Earns It as a Public Singer. Charlotte Waiker engaged Adelina Muric Celli to give her singing lessons at \$100 a quarter-16 cash and \$30 when Miss Walker earned it as a publi case and the when Mass Waiter earned it as a public singer. She paid is 102.75, and Mine Cells nucle her for \$137.25. The case was in the City Court yesterday. Mine Walter and that she had earned some money dysinging in churches. Her agreement was to hay the continuent fees from what she earned to operas and concerts, however, and Julice McAdam decided that this was a good defence at the present time. He said this was a good defence at the present time. He said talls the cherry would be down upon him. A verdict for the defendant was professed, wishert prejudice to the renewal of the action at a future time.

He Says Sullivan is a Wreck and Only Wants Advertising. Jake Kilrain and Charley Mitchell were at the Police Gazette office yesterday. Jake only stopped a few minutes and then started for Baltimore, where his mother is lying dangerously ill. Charley Mitchell, after a conference with Mr. Fox and Parson Davies, told the reporter that he would sail for England on the Britannic next Wednesday.

"I shall return in about six weeks," he said.

and train Jake for his fight with Sullivan. I don't really believe there will be any fight, for Sullivan is a physical wreck. I am cortain that his talk about wanting to fight is a bluff, and is only intended for advertising purposes. He wants to go around the country exhibiting himself, and he thinks this is a good way of advertising it."

Mitchell was asked if he had any definite plans

advertising it."

Mitchell was asked if he had any definite plans in view on his return.

"No, I haven't," he replied. "Don't you think I ought to be in love with the country for the way! have been treated here? Some of the papers said that when eggs were thrown at us in Troy one of the eggs struck me in the forehead and ran down my face. That is a lie. None of the eggs struck me, but one of them hit Jake. The eggs were gool ones, and not bad as reported. I should be very sorry if any of my friends, and I have friends here, should treat Sullivan as his friends treated me,"

"Will you try to arrange any lights for yourself when you return?"

"No, I am not looking for fight and never was, I am not that kind of a man.

Mitchell complained of his hands and said:

"I never had good hands, and I hurt the right one recently when I smashed that lonfer, Hughey Burns. I sprained my thumb and wrist, but I hurt Hughey perity bad."

The final stakeholder in the Sullivan-Kilrain match has not yet been selected, nor has the remainder of the \$10,000 stakes been deposited. It is not likely that anything more will be done for week or two.

TEN DESPERATE ROUNDS.

Two Hoboken Lads Fight One of the Bloodlest Battles on Record.

Ten rounds of slug, slug, slug were fought near Ridgewood, N. J., last night between two Hoboken lads who had a grievance one with the other. The names of the battlers were Tom Kahle and Harry Topping. They each put up a stake of \$150 in order to make one brought seven friends, at \$5 a head, to the

Topping was the bigger man, standing 5 feet 9 inches and weighing 142 pounds, to Kahle's 5 feet 7 inches in height and 134 pounds, the match being at eatch weights. Ginger McCormack and James Devine seconded Kahle, and Alex. Gallagher and Tom Collins attended Topping. W. E. Simmons of this city was referee.

At the first word the men went at each other like tigers. Topping had the best of it for three rounds. He amashed Kahle in the face and on the neck like a man of fury, although

and on the neck like a man of fury, although Kahle won first blood in the first round by a punch under the big fellow's left eye that cut the skin and raised a swelling.

After that Kahle got his second wind, and landed many triving right handers on Topping's sore face. When the seventh round was over the men were in pitiable condition. Kahle did not bleed so much, but both of his eyes were black and closing.

Still they fought on, so tired that, when they went into a clinch, each lay upon the other's breast while he brought down his fist on his antagonist's nase, eye or mouth in sledge-hammer fashlon. Both were constantly covered with blood from forehead to waist.

In the tenth and last round the usual rush and clinch ensued. Each got in a whack on the jaw, and Topping want down dragging Kahle with him. The timekseper counted the ten seconds from the time that both fell, and as Topping was several seconds slower than Kahle in getting to his feet he used up more than the allotted ten in recovering, and the fight was given to Kahle.

At the finish the features of neither man was recognizable. Experienced sporting men who were among the spectators said they never saw a blooder battle.

SHORT HORSE DAY AT CLIFTON.

The attendance at Clifton was large for Monday, the sunshine drawing about 2,500 neegoers to the track. The track was rather soft. All the winners paid well in the mutuals.

Banhope Pays \$45.80 for \$2-Fair Divi-

soft. All the winners paid well in the mutuals. Banhope, in the third race, a 15 to 1 chance in the books, paid \$45.80 on \$2 straight tickets. Results follow:

First Race—Purso \$250 for beaten horses; selling allowances; six and a half rurious. Hidda won, Lakewood second, and Mattle Logian third. Time, 1:28. Mutuals paid \$9.93, \$4.25, and \$7.90.

Second Race—Purso \$250; selling allowances; seven rurious. Volatile won, Adolph second, and Sir Roderick third. Time, 1:384. Mutuals paid \$11.80, \$4.25, and \$500. nd \$3.03.

Third Race—Purse \$250; seiling allowances; six and a all furiouss. Hanhops won. Tiburon second, and weety third. Time, 1:30% Mutuals paid \$45.50, \$10, 10, 10 \$7.50. and \$7.30. Fourth Race—The Einghamton handicap, at \$5 each, Fourth Race—The Einghamton handicap, at \$5 each, with \$5.00 added; one mile, Brynwood won, Alan Archer second, and Futurity third. Time, 1.7934, Mutuals paid \$10, \$4.00, and \$5.00. Fifth Race—Pures \$250; three-quarters of a mile,

The Rechester Driving Park Association has resolved to renew the Flower City Guarantee States of \$10,000 that proved so successful last year. The meeting will probably be held Aug. 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Racing associations are disposed to be more accommodating this year as to dates than for-merly. For this reason the Rockaway Steeple-chase Association announce a meeting for June 28 and July 1 and 3, the Coney Island Jockey Club having agreed not to race on these

The Palma Club is arranging for its annual reception, which takes place on the 24th.

John Logan and William E. Skillman of the S. A. A. C. are in training for the half-mile rus. S. A. A. C. are in training for the half-mile rue.
Thomas J. O'Day of the S. A. A. C. Will appear in the one-mile run of the A. A. U. This
is O'Day's first appearance since Labor Day.
Patrick McDonnell is anxious to meet Jack
Gleason, who fought Eddle Duffy last week, for
a purse of \$250. Man and money can be found
at 20 Grand street.
John Coyle of the Hudson River Athletic
Club writes to the Hudson River Athletic
Club writes to the Hudson per in a ten-round
glove contest for a modal,
On Wednesday, Jan. 22. a contest between

On Wednesday, Jan. 23. a contest between amateur champion club swingers will take place at the Clarement Avenue Kink under the auspices of the Varona Boat Club, Brooklyn.

A match was made yesterday in the Police Gazetle office for a fight to a finish between the feather weights Mike Cushing and Harry Bartlett, and \$250 a side was denosited. The men will meet on Saturday to sign the final articles of agreement. The fight will be for \$500 a side.

\$500 a side.

Greek George, whom Muldoon failed to throw in Philadelphia on last Saturday night, has challenged Muldoon to wrestle for the Grasco-Roman championship and any amount of money in any effy in the United States. Greek George says that he had not slept for forty hours when he tackled Muldoon.

The healters of Col. New William and Harry

George says that he had not slept for forty hears when he tackled Muldoon.

The backlers of Cai backarthy and Harry Walton have given up all intention of having their men meet near this city. McCarthy is willing to go to Philadelphia, or thereacouts, and yesterday negotiations were entered into with the proprietor of a hall not far from Camdon, N. J., with a view toward pulling the affair off in his establishment.

The sporting element congregated in considerable force at Kirwin's on Saturday night in Paterson to witness the final arrangements for a light to the finish between Walter Halligan, who lately defeated Lyddy and young Gibbons of Paterson. They were disappointed, as Halligan did not appear, and Purcell, his backer, would not put up the required \$500, although the Paterson people were willing to agree to all the Brooklya man's terms. This is the second failure of Halligan to keep an agreement in regard to arranging this match.

St. Montea's Union Entertainment.

A minstrel and olio entertainment will be A ministrel and one entertainment will be given by the St. Monica's Union for the beasened the Monica's Church and school on the Meancaday, and Thursday evenings, as the school Hall. Explicit street, First avenue, and Avenue he chool Hall. Explicit street, First avenue, and Avenue The annual entertainment and reception of the Union will be bed at Avanagion Avenue Opera House on Wednesday, Feb. 32.

Harlem's New Orchestra.

A series of orchestral concerts will be given A series of orchestral concerts will be given in Harlem during the current season. Many of the most prominent people of Harlem have contributed toward this enterprise. The concerts will be under the leader-snip of Henry T. Flect, who has selected an orchestra of forty men picked from the best material in New York.

No Headaches to Pollow.

When the new West Washington Market When the new West Washington Market building in Gansevoort street is opened on Saturday, Jan. 26, there will be a parade as well as speechmaking and feasting. Brass bands and marketmen's carte gayly decorated or bearing emblematic designs will form the procession, together with barouche loads of ponderous and rosy-cheeked marketmen. Comparelier Sygra suggested to the marketmen committee yesterday that too much free champaches and liquer would make the occasion one to be remembered with pain instead of toy. The marketmen will furnish, besulfully colored but highly disinted clared punch and imponde, boalism and such innecent fluids in occasion.

to Judge Payson struck back. "If the

THE REPUBLICANS.

Brely day. Mr. Randall's resolution, introduced on Saturday, rescinding the order under was reported from the Committee on Rules. It gave rise to a rough and tumble debate among the Ropublicans. Judge l'ayson of Illinois and prospective Speaker Thomas B, Beed had a publicans jumped upon him in a lively way. Those who opposed the resolution seemed to think that it had been reported to satisfy Gen. Weaver. There was some strong talk, and a great deal of dust was kicked up. The Bon Samuel J. Randall appeared with a sprinkler at the close of the debate and puri-fed the atmosphere. The resolution was tor to Gen. Weaver. He looks as though glad to be out of the scrape, whatever occurs, Mr. Rianchard of Louisiana watched the debate th much interest. He was anxious to slide his River and Harbor bill a little further along in the grooves of legislation. It was District day, however, and Mr. Hemphill of South Caro-

The blind chaplain made a short prayer. Jo-

Under Mr. Randall's demand for the previous whether the Committee on Rules would not think it best to modify the resolution so as to

Prospective Speaker Cannon, one of the two Rules, then took the floor. His voice was clear and resonant, and his hands shook with the intensity of his energy. He said that he favored the resolution. He was in favor of any modi-fication of ruies which would enable a majority of the House to legislate. Since the 5 o'clock

ume offer such an amendment," I would be glad."

"Ume offer such an amendment,"

This brought (ien, steele of Indiana to his
feet, "Why didn't you do so in the Committee

On Bules?" he asked.

Mr. Cannon—If it were

What took

no e.jection."

Mr. Cannon (continuing)—I would say that it was evident in committee that upon this prop-

ean by that?"
flow, Dingley—My question was whether he
ferred to the meeting of the four members of
a committee with Mr. Weaver, who deterised this matter at first, or to the regular
ceiling of the committee."

Ges. Cutcheon of Michigan asked whether.
Ges. Cutcheon of Michigan asked whether.
Samember of the Committee on Rules. Mr.
Canson had ever made an effort to secure the
sater modifications. Mr. Cannon replied that
be was powerless in that committee. Gen.
Cutcheon insinuated that he might have made
milpority report.

The clerk then read the following:

Mr. Randall passed back to his seat with the remark: "It's always well to let your enemies light among themselves."

There was great confusion in the House, and the Speaker rapped repeatedly for order. Mr.

Mr. Sharon, in fact, was present but a little more than a month during his entire six years. SPORTS WITH THE BALL, term.

President pro tem. Ingalls to-day laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislature of Idaho, protesting against the admission of

nominations to the Senate; William B. Webb to be a Commissioner of the District of Colum-

on Public Buildings and Grounds of the conduct of the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury to-day, Assistant Secretary Maynard said that, under the present system, the effort to put the office under the civil service

Senator Hoar to-day introduced a concurrent resolution for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It provides that the two Houses of

Under the act of May 1, 1888, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a Commis-sion to negotiate with the Utes of southern Colorado for an exchange of their reservation for lands on other reservations, Secretary Vilas to-day reported to Congress the result of the

Immediately after the reading of the journal n the House to-morrow Mr. Springer has the right of way with his Territorial bill, and he will offer a new substitute for the Senate bill. The new bill provides for the admission of Dakota as one or two States, and of Washington, Montana, and New Mexico. The question of division is to be voted on again next spring in

"In order to close all public discussion in